

READING VANGUARD



新读 先锋

READING
VANGUARD

满分阅读

特种训练

高中英语

(选修)



主编 / 王静 孙英杰 高英

吉林教育出版社



阅读先锋
VANGUARD



Unit 9



Unit 9



呈现具有阅读价值的阅读材料

【体验新题型】

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入最恰当的单词。

Don't complain in the NBA

The NBA has a new rule this season. It's called "zero-tolerance (忍受)." NBA referees (裁判) are not letting players complain too long or too loudly about a referee's call. A player who does can be given a technical foul (犯规). Two technical fouls, and the player is out of the game.

The players don't like the new rule and want the NBA to change it. They think it's only natural to get angry during a close, hard-fought game if a call goes against you.

But I like the "zero-tolerance" rule and wish other sports would follow the NBA's example. Wouldn't it be more enjoyable if football, soccer and tennis players stopped arguing the calls and just played the game?

The biggest reason I like the new rule is that it sets a good example for younger players. When kids see stars such as Rasheed Wallace of the Detroit Pistons shouting at the referees and arguing every call, they think it's okay to do the same. They think it's part of the game. But shouting at referees and arguing calls should never be part of any kids, games. Kids should be taught to forget about the referees, calls and pay attention to improving their skills and play their best.

All players need to learn that you control only one thing in a game, and that's your own performance. You can't control what the other players or trainers do. And you certainly can't control the calls the referees make.

The new ruler	The players aren't allowed to complain too much about a referee's call 22. _____ he might be 23. _____ out of the court.
The players' 24. _____	They 25. _____ the new rule and wish it to be changed. They think it's natural for them to get angry during a close game if a call goes against them.

呈现具有阅读价值的
阅读材料。



从具体用法、相关链接、典型考例的角度解读活跃于高考试题的重点词汇

从具体用法、相关链接、典型考例的角度解读活跃于高考试题的重点词汇

1. It is certain that

[用法] It is certain that, ... 是肯定的。

It is certain that I can pass the exam. 我肯定能通过这次考试。

Is it certain that you can win over their respect? 你能肯定你能赢得他们的信任吗?

[链接] It is possible that, 有可能……

Is it possible that he has known the news?

是不是有可能他已经知道了这个消息?

2. come back to life

[用法] come back to life, 复活, 苏醒。

After the doctor's treatment, she came back to life. 经过医生的治疗, 她苏醒了过来。

Don't worry, he'll come back to life soon. 别担心, 他很快会苏醒过来。

从具体用法、相关链接、典型考例的角度解读活跃于高考试题的重点词汇。

强调必须掌握的语法要点

强调必须掌握的语法要点

假想句要素

1. 掌握特殊倒装句型

特殊倒装句型是指不将动词或助动词提前而将特殊内容提前而成的倒装句型。可以置于句首而引导特殊倒装句型的特定内容有: rather than do... prefer to do..., as (表示尽管, 引导让步状语从句), were, had, should, could (用于省略 if 的虚拟条件从句中)。同学们应熟悉这些作为特殊倒装句型标志的特殊内容, 并增强其使用意识。

例 1 Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (全国高考题)

A. ride, ride B. riding, ride
C. ride, to ride D. to ride, riding

析: C prefer to do A rather than do B 句型可以将 rather than 提至句首构成特殊倒装句型 rather than do B prefer to do A。

强调必须掌握的语法要点。

告诉你答案是什么, 重点讲为什么

告诉你答案是什么, 重点讲为什么

Unit 1

阅读理解部分

1. D 导致压力因素判断题。原文第一

节 They found out that any major change can be stressful. 体现答案。

2. C 压力导致疾病观点判断题。原文最后一句表示这一观点是错误的。

告诉你答案是什么, 重点讲为什么。



CONTENTS

001

全方位训练
阅读力

013

全方位训练
阅读力

024

全方位训练
阅读力

036

全方位训练
阅读力

048

全方位训练
阅读力

059

全方位训练
阅读力

070

全方位训练
阅读力

081

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 1	
■阅读互联网	092
■易考词汇盘点	093
■语法考点存盘	094

092

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 2	
■阅读互联网	101
■易考词汇盘点	102
■语法考点存盘	103

101

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 3	
■阅读互联网	111
■易考词汇盘点	112
■语法考点存盘	113

111

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 4	
■阅读互联网	122
■易考词汇盘点	123
■语法考点存盘	124

122

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 5	
■阅读互联网	132
■易考词汇盘点	133
■语法考点存盘	134

132

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 14	
■阅读互联网	143
■易考词汇盘点	150
■语法考点存盘	152

143

全方位训练
阅读力

Unit 15	
■阅读互联网	153
■易考词汇盘点	160
■语法考点存盘	163

153

全方位训练
阅读力

答案详解	
■解答是什么	164
■分析为什么	165

164

诠释重点难点
点拨解题关键



CONTENTS



满分阅读

READING

特刊训练



阅读理解 A—E 篇

体验新题型

完形填空

Unit 1

高考词汇盘点

语法考点存查

答案详解



讲练互动

阅读互联网

呈现具有训练价值的阅读材料

阅读理解部分

A

有人说压力会致病,有人说压力能强化意志,究竟该怎么看?请看下文。

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of *stressful* (有压力的) events. They found out that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not show how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you deal with these events has a great effect on your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” if you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events. But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for **staying away**¹ from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The idea that all stress makes you sick also takes no notice of what we know about people. It is supposed that we’re all weak and passive in the face of difficulty. But many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental strength than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom and physical and mental damage.

☐ 1 _____ will cause stress.

- A. Negative major change
- B. Positive major change
- C. Either negative major change or positive major change
- D. Both negative major change and positive major change

☐ 2 That stress causes illness is _____.

- A. a truth B. a lie C. wrong D. scientific

☐ 3 People who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.

- A. more experienced in the face of difficulty B. physically and mentally weak
C. discouraged in the face of difficulty D. uninterested in what happens to them

☐ 4 What's the purpose of writing the text?

- A. To tell people the discoveries about stress. B. To help people view stress properly.
C. To help people avoid stressful events. D. To tell people how to keep healthy.

B

一张张旧照片，颜色已褪，形象模糊，它们却记录着爷爷艰苦而又幸福的童年。

When he thought of the past, my grandfather would sometimes show us photographs of himself at school. They were brown and faded, and it was hard to believe that the *blurred* (模糊的) figure of the little boy in the short trousers and socks could ever have been grandfather. Besides, he wore a cap—all the boys in the photographs wore caps pulled so far forward that half of their faces were dark. When grandfather asked us to pick him out from the group, we would surely point to the wrong boy.

On one such occasion my younger sister, *aged*² six, burst into tears when grandfather proudly guided her finger to the right boy. "How could that boy be you?" she cried, "He should have a beard." We were, of course, all *convinced*³ that grandfathers should have beards, preferably white and bushy, like our own grandfather's. In fact, we would have been quite ready to argue the point if challenged.

"I was a good scholar," grandfather would say, wagging his beard over the photographs. "I should have been top of the class if I hadn't had to get up at six every morning to milk the cows and chop the wood, and again when I came home from school."

"But Saturdays? What did you do on Saturdays?"

"Saturdays, if it was fine, I'd be out all day in the fields with the men," replied grandfather. "And if it was wet, I'd be helping my mother with odd jobs round the house. There wasn't much time for studying."

We all tried hard to *imagine*⁴ what it would have been like to have grandfather getting up at crack of dawn and never, obviously, having a moment for himself. It seemed we had learnt something from what grandfather had said about his childhood.

☐ 5 In the first paragraph of this passage, what the author really tells us is that _____.

- A. his grandfather used to wear short trousers, socks and a cap as well
B. it was difficult to tell which of the boys in the photographs was grandfather
C. he didn't believe grandfather wore a cap pulled forward when he was at school
D. it was fun to watch boys in the photographs wearing caps pulled forward

☐ 6 The author's sister burst into tears because _____.

- A. she did not get a chance to pick out grandfather in the photographs
B. she was told which was the right boy before she herself could pick him out



C. other children did not agree with her that grandfather should have had a beard

D. she found grandfather in the photographs did not have a beard

☐ 7 When grandfather said "I should have been top of the class...", he meant _____.

A. if he had had more time for studying, he would have been the best in his class

B. he should have spent more time studying rather than playing ball games

C. his school days should not have been so hard and miserable

D. he could have never been the best student even if he had studied still harder

☐ 8 In the last paragraph the author said "We all tried hard to imagine..." because _____.

A. the figures of the boys in the photographs were small and blurred

B. the children had never experienced life like that of grandfather

C. the photographs grandfather showed them were brown and faded

D. grandfather failed to tell them about his childhood in detail

C

鸽子无论走多远也能找到回家的路。奥妙何在？且看下文分解。

The secret of a pigeon's amazing ability to find its way home has at last been uncovered: they follow the roads and railways just like we do.

A homing pigeon's natural solar and *magnetic* (磁的) compasses are often less important than its knowledge of human transport routes, according to researchers at Oxford University, UK.

The scientists spent 10 years studying pigeons. They put tiny tracking devices and cameras on the birds' backs and then **followed**⁵ their movements using *global positioning systems* (全球定位系统).

Their findings left them in shock. It seems that some pigeons use motorway *junctions* (交叉点) and landmarks to remember where they are. They don't follow straight lines all the time and this may **add miles to**⁶ their journey. Sometimes when they're flying high above a town or city, it's difficult to see exactly what they are following. But when they **do**⁷ follow a road, it's so obvious. For long-distance trips or when they are over unfamiliar places, pigeons use their own *navigational* (导航) system. But when they have flown a journey more than once they pick a regular route home.

"In short, it looks like it is easier for a bird to fly down a road," said research team member Dr Guilford. "They are just making their journey as simple as possible."

☐ 9 Pigeons find their roads by _____.

A. using their natural solar and magnetic compasses

B. following marks of the roads

C. using tiny tracking devices

D. using cameras

☐ 10 Scientists found how the pigeons found their roads by _____.

A. chance

B. using their own eyes

C. using advanced equipment

D. following pigeons

☐ 11 When the pigeons are flying above a town or city, _____.

A. they don't know how to find their ways



- B. it is difficult for them to find their ways
- C. it's easy to understand how they find their ways
- D. how they are finding their ways is difficult to understand

☐ 12 We can conclude from the text pigeon is _____.

- A. diligent
- B. beautiful
- C. clever
- D. powerful

☐ 13 What is the title of the article?

- A. Pigeons find their ways just like we do
- B. Pigeons try to find their ways
- C. Pigeons know their ways very well
- D. Pigeons overcome much difficulty

D

很多学生都在学校外面吃饭,应该注意哪些问题? 请走进下文寻找答案。

Many students have to eat their breakfasts on the way to school or have dinner in the *cafeteria* (学校食堂). But some of them don't really know how to eat well when eating out.

There are several important tips. The first is to try not to eat fast food as much as you can. The most obvious harm of eating too much fast food is weight gaining. Teens as well as adults are **at the risk of** diseases related to weight.

Too much fast food can drag your body down in other ways. French fries, for example, were recently found to contain much more *acrylamide* (丙烯酰胺) than other food. This may cause cancer. In the US nine fast-food companies were **accused of** not telling the public that their potato chips contained this unhealthy chemical. Actually, deep fried food all contains acrylamide. So don't eat it too often.

Soda is another thing you may want to watch out for. Cokes and other sodas contain a lot of sugar and **slow down**¹⁰ a person's *calcium* (钙) absorption. Even diet coke can cause this problem, so it's best to drink as little soda as possible.

Food in the cafeteria at school may not be as tasty as fast food, but it's actually easier to make healthy choices. Human bodies need variety. You can arrange a dinner that balances proteins, vitamins and complex carbohydrates. **In other words**¹¹, a meal with fish or meat, vegetables and some steamed bread or rice will provide you with most nutrients that the body needs.

Some snacks, **on the other hand**¹², will help keep you going until your next big meal. It is natural for teenagers, especially boys, to feel hungry a lot during school time. Don't be embarrassed; take some foods, like whole-grain biscuits or low-fat *yogurt* (酸奶) in your school bag.

☐ 14 Eating too much _____ may get a disease concerning weight.

- A. soda
- B. coke
- C. diet coke
- D. fast food

☐ 15 The nine fast-food companies in the US were accused of _____.

- A. selling fast food
- B. selling potato chips
- C. selling acrylamide
- D. not telling the truth

☐ 16 What material may decrease our calcium absorption?

- A. protein
- B. carbohydrate
- C. vitamin
- D. sugar

☐ 17 The writer suggests us to eat _____.

- A. in the cafeteria
- B. in the restaurant
- C. in the hotel
- D. all the above



☐ 18 According to the writer, _____ can certainly do good to us.

A. potato chips

B. fried food

C. biscuits

D. low fat yogurt

E

西方的年轻人不再喜欢离开父母展翅高飞了,他们愿意和父母住在一起,这种现象的产生有很多社会因素,也会带来许多社会问题。

"There is an out-of-date idea that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says Mr. Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. "There is a great change in the middle class," declares Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Scientists show a **number of**¹³ reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high *divorce* (离婚) rate and a low remarriage rate make some differences. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings tied by terrible housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give *security* (安全保卫) and *moral* (道义的) support. Her mother agreed. "It's strange for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires changes for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the careful balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an *alcohol* (酒精) problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most scientists feel lengthy home-comings are a mistake. Children, can **end up with**¹⁴ a sense of defeat and failure. And aging parents, who should be enjoying some freedom, find themselves stuck with too many things. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work well.

☐ 19 Which of the following does not lead to young adults returning to the nest?

A. Young adults find housing costs too high.

B. Young adults are not old enough.

C. Young adults look for parental comfort and support.

D. Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.

☐ 20 The underlined word "hassles" in the passage probably means _____.

A. agreements

B. worries

C. disadvantages

D. quarrels

☐ 21 According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?

A. They should share the family expenses.

B. Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.

C. Adult children should live away from their parents and visit their parents from time to time.

D. Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

☐ 22 One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.

- A. there will certainly be *inconveniences* (不方便) in everyday life
- B. most parents find it difficult to keep a bigger family going
- C. the young adults try to be overprotected by their parents
- D. public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents

体验新题型

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入最恰当的单词。

The modern Olympic Games were founded with the intention of improving health and education, promoting world peace, and encouraging fair and equal competition. But over the years, the Olympic saying, “faster, higher, stronger”, has pushed scientists **as well as**¹⁵ athletes to do everything possible to reach new levels.

Doctors, engineers and coaches all use everything science has to offer to achieve that little bit extra in competition. The reason modern technology has become part of sport is very simple: winning is just as important as it was 2,500 years ago at the Olympics of ancient Greece.

Developments in technology have often been reflected in the methods of training and performance used at the Olympics through history. This technology falls into two main groups: improving an athlete's performance in competition, and allowing results to be measured more accurately.

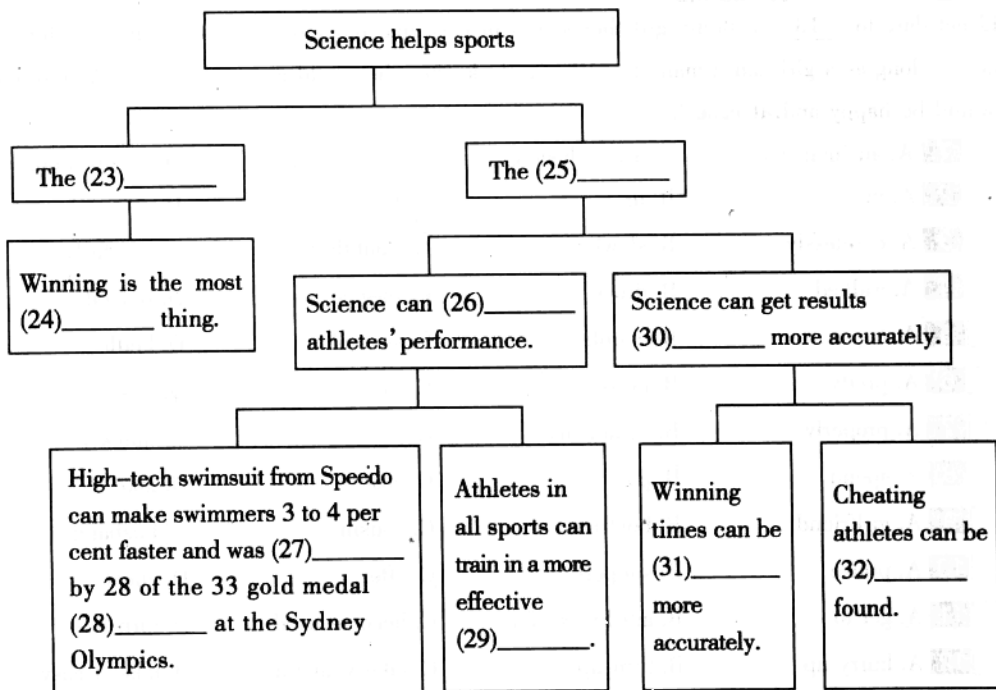
One of the creations that has drawn the most attention is the new high-tech swimsuit from Speedo, which was used by most US swimmers in Athens. Until Sydney 2000, it was thought that the smaller the swimsuit, the faster the swimmer would travel.

“However, the fact that at the Sydney Olympics, 28 of the 33 gold medalists were wearing the body covering Fastskin suit proved the theory was out of date,” said Andy Thomas, vice-president of Speedo.

The company's full body suit is supposed to make swimmers 3 to 4 per cent faster, particularly when turning or diving into the water. It is believed that the suit creates less water resistance as it moves, behaving more like a shark skin than a human skin.

The introduction of high-tech equipment means that athletes in all sports, from the 100-metres *sprint* (短跑) to the *pole vault* (撑竿跳高), can now train more effectively and *nourish* (给……以营养) their bodies better.

Meanwhile, scientific development also means performances can be measured and studied far more accurately. Not only are winning times more accurately recorded, but cheating athletes are easier to catch out. According to International Olympic Committee (IOC) requirements, two independent measuring systems should be used at all *venues* (比赛地点). Athens 2004 organizers used only the very latest equipment to measure distance and speed.



完形填空部分

假如你是一个事业有成的男士,你敢雇佣一个十七岁的漂亮女孩做看家人吗?“我”敢!不信?请走进下文,去解读“我”内心的想法。

In this small town there was not a single man of importance who would dare to have a housekeeper younger than sixty, **for fear of**¹⁶ what people might say 1. However, when I needed a housekeeper I chose a girl called Cathey, a lovely little girl of seventeen from a village 2 the coast. But I made my choice 3. After a few days' consideration over the matter and an early telephone call to her, I 4 out there one day in my Fiat when she was at home, and I had a look at the cottage and a talk with her mother over a 5 of teas and after that I did not need anyone to say that she was 6. I knew if there was anything Cathey did not do 7, her mother would not 8 long to correct her. After that there was only one question to **raise**¹⁷.

“Have you a 9, Cathey?” said I.

“No, doctor, I have not,” said she with a simple expression that did not 10 me a bit. As a doctor, you soon 11 *innocent* (无邪的) looks.

“Well, you'd better 12 and get one,” I said, “13 I'm not going to take you.” At this she laughed.

After what seemed only a short time, she came and started working at my house. And you guess 14? She proved to be very 15 and *efficient* (高效率的). Of course she was so 16 that people who came to my house used to 17 a remark about us. But that didn't hurt me at all. They

did not dare to 18 a pretty girl themselves in case that other people would say something. But I knew as long as a girl had a man of 19 to look after she would give me 20. And, of course, I would be happy and **at ease**¹⁸.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 A. an inclusion | B. a conclusion | C. an exception | D. an invention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 A. up | B. in | C. to | D. of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 A. carelessly | B. slowly | C. doubtfully | D. carefully |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 A. walked | B. drove | C. dashed | D. rushed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 A. cup | B. couple | C. several | D. kettle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 A. pretty | B. clever | C. fit | D. busy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 A. properly | B. commonly | C. secretly | D. quickly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 A. spend | B. pay | C. cost | D. take |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 A. girlfriend | B. boyfriend | C. cousin | D. husband |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A. praise | B. support | C. offer | D. cheat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 A. get to | B. are known for | C. become used to | D. turn to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 A. hurry up | B. turn up | C. take your time | D. take it easy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13 A. but | B. or else | C. and | D. so |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14 A. it | B. what | C. so | D. that |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15 A. young | B. strong | C. gentle | D. able |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 A. good-looking | B. troublesome | C. thin | D. well-dressed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17 A. fetch | B. offer | C. pass | D. inform |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 A. take on | B. marry | C. love | D. fire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19 A. herself | B. the world | C. himself | D. her own |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 A. service | B. everything | C. no trouble | D. no notice |

易考词汇盘点

从具体用法、相关链接、典型考例的角度解读活跃于高考试题的重点词汇

1. stay away

[用法] stay away, 离开, 不在家, 外出。

Did she stay away from the danger? 她避开危险了吗?

I've asked you to stay away from those rough boys. 我告诉过你不要接近那些粗野的男孩。

Why did you stay away from school? 你为什么不上学?

2. aged

[用法] aged, adj. ……岁的, 年老的。

He is a boy aged ten. 他是一个十岁男孩。

We should look after the aged. 我们应该照顾老人。

[链接] age, n. 年龄; 时期, 时代; 很长一段时间, 常用复数; at the age of, ……岁; by the age of, 到……年龄时。

What's your age? 你多大了?



They're of an age. 他们同龄。

Women of her age had no right. 她那个时代的妇女无权。

Our age is different from her age. 我们所处的时代跟她所处的时代不同。

I haven't seen you for ages. 我很久没见到你了。

We haven't met for an age. 好久不见。

She went abroad at the age of twenty. 她二十岁出国。

By the age of fifteen he had taught himself advanced physics. 十五岁时他已自学了高等物理。

By the age of twenty I'll be a teacher. 到二十岁时我将是一个老师。

3. convince

[用法] convince, vt. 使确信, 使信服。

This convinced me of his honesty. 这使我相信了他的诚实。

This matter convinced me of her truth. 这件事使我确信她是真诚的。

[链接] convincing, adj. 有说服力的, 使人信服的。

His proof is very convincing. 他的证据很有说服力。

Is her speech quite convincing? 她的演讲很有说服力吗?

4. imagine

[用法] imagine, vt. 想象, 设想, 后接名词、代词、动名词作宾语。

I can't imagine her doing like this. 我想象不出她会这么做。

The boy likes to imagine himself a pilot. 这个男孩喜欢把自己想象为一名飞行员。

[链接] imagination, n. 想象。

She has a rich imagination. 她有丰富的想象力。

He is a writer of rich imagination. 他是一个想象力丰富的作家。

5. follow

[用法] follow, vt. 跟、随, 追赶; 仿效, 听从, 遵循; 沿着……前进; 领会、听清楚。

I followed him up the hill. 我跟着他上山。

Spring follows winter. 冬去春来。

The cat is following a mouse. 猫在追一只老鼠。

Please follow these sentence patterns to make sentences. 请仿照这些句型造句。

I'll follow your advice. 我要采纳你的建议。

Please follow your teacher's instructions. 请听从老师的指示。

The policeman is following the thief. 警察在追小偷。

Follow this street, and you can get to the post office. 沿着这条街往前走, 你就能到达邮局。

Please follow this river. 请沿着这条河往前走。

Can you follow me? 你能听懂我的话吗?

You speak too fast and I can't follow you. 你讲得太快了我听不懂。

6. add...to...

[用法] add...to..., 将……往……加。

If the tea is too strong, you can add some hot water to it. 如果茶太浓, 你可以往里面加些开水。

Five added to five is ten. 五加五等于十。

[链接] add, vt. 补充说; add to, 增加, 增进; add up to, 加起来总和是; add up, 把……加起来。

"You should be well prepared for it," he added. "对此你应当做好充分准备," 他补充说。

They added that they would come the next week. 他们补充说他们下一周来。

My coming added to the happiness of her family. 我的到来给她的家庭增添了快乐。

The Great Wall of China has often been added to. 长城经常被扩建。

These numbers add up to 5050. 这些数字加起来总和是五千零五十。

Her income adds up to 100,000 yuan a year. 她的收入加起来总和是每年十万元。

If you add up these numbers, you can find the answer to this problem. 如果你把这些数字加起来就能找到这个问题的答案。

Can you add up those numbers? 你能把那些数字加起来吗?

7. do 强调句型

[用法] do, does, did 可用于一般现在时和一般过去时的肯定陈述句就行为动词进行强调, 含义为果真如此、确实如此。

He does do his homework every day. 他确实每天做家庭作业。

She did go to Beijing yesterday. 她昨天真的去了北京。

[链接]do 也可放在句首就动词原形进行强调, 含义为一定要、务必要。

Do be careful. 一定要小心。

Do remember to post the letter for me. 一定要记住去给我寄这封信。

8. at the risk of

[用法]at the risk of, 有……的风险。

He climbed the mountain at the risk of falling down. 他冒着摔下去的危险爬那座山。

She tried to help him at the risk of losing her life. 她冒着牺牲生命的危险去帮助他。

9. accuse...of...

[用法]accuse...of..., 指责, 控告。

I'm sure someone will accuse him of robbing a bank. 我相信会有人指控他抢银行的。

What did you accuse him of? 你控告他什么?

10. slow down

[用法]slow down, 减慢。

The strong wind slowed down his speed. 大风降低了他的速度。

The train usually slows down on the bridge. 在桥上行驶时这列火车通常会减速。

11. in other words

[用法]in other words, 换言之。

You needn't come to work tomorrow; in other words, you are fired. 明天你没有必要来上班, 换言之, 你被解雇了。

I don't want to see her; in other words, I don't like her. 我不想见他, 换言之, 我不喜欢他。

12. on the other hand

[用法]on the other hand 另外一方面, 常与 on the one hand(一方面)配合使用。

I won't tell you anything, on the one hand, I don't know anything; on the other hand, I am not willing to do so. 我不会告诉你任何东西的, 一方面我什么都不知道, 另一方面, 我也不愿这么做。

He will certainly help you. On the one hand, he is a helpful man; on the other hand, he is your good friend. 他当然会帮助你, 一方面他是个乐于助人的人; 另一方面他是你的好朋友。

[考例]I would like a job which pays more, but

I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment. (浙江高考题)

- A. in other words B. on the other hand
C. for one thing D. as a matter of fact

13. a number of

[用法]a number of, 许多的, 修饰可数名词, 作主语动词用复数。

A number of foreigners are coming. 许多外国人要来。

A number of students in our class are league members. 我班有许多学生是共青团员。

[链接]the number of, ……的数目, 修饰可数名词, 作主语动词用单数。

The number of the students in our class is 50 and a number of them come from Beijing. 我班学生数为五十, 其中有许多人来自北京。

14. end up with

[用法]end up with, 以……结束。

The sports meeting ended up with the relay race. 运动会以接力赛结束。

The concert ended up with a folk song. 音乐会以一支民歌结束。

[链接]end up, 结束, 后接名词、代词、动名词。

Please end up your quarrel. 请结束争吵。

You should end up smoking. 你应该戒烟。

15. as well as

[用法]as well as, 和……一样好, 修饰行为动词; 也, 除……之外还。

I don't think you can dance as well as her. 我认为你唱歌没有她好。

The middle-aged woman is kind as well as beautiful. 这个中年妇女既善良又漂亮。

I'll buy other clothes as well as a shirt. 除了一件衬衫之外我还要买别的衣服。

[链接]as far as, 和……一样远, 就……范围而言; as long as, 和……一样长; 长达……; 只要, 引导条件状语从句。

As far as I know, she graduated from Beijing University. 就我所知, 她毕业于北京大学。

This river is as long as 1,000 kilometers. 这条河长达一千公里。



As long as you work hard, you will get a rise. 只要你努力工作就会加到工资。

16. for fear of

[用法] for fear of, 生怕, 以免。

He walked on tiptoe for fear of waking the patient. 他踮起脚走以免惊醒病人。

He daren't go home for fear of his father's punishment. 他不敢回家以免被父亲惩罚。

[链接] for fear that, 生怕, 以免。

He took an umbrella with him for fear that it would rain. 他随身带了一把伞以免天会下雨。

17. raise

[用法] raise, vt. 提出; 募集(资金), 筹集(资金); 提高, 提升; 饲养动物, 培育花草; 发出(声音)。

Excuse me, but can I raise a question? 对不起, 我可以提一个问题吗?

We should raise some money for this orphan. 我们应该为这个孤儿募集一些资金。

Have you raised any money for that poor village? 你们为那个贫穷的村子募集了一些资金吗?

We've greatly raised people's living level. 我们已极

大地提高了人民的生活水平。

He raised his voice. 他提高了嗓音。

He raised a lot of cats and dogs. 他养了很多猫和狗。

She carefully raises her flowers and grass. 她精心培育花草。

When I appeared, people raised a shout of joy. 当我出现的时候, 人们爆发出喝彩声。

Who raised a shout of pain? 谁发出了痛苦的喊声?

[链接] rise, vi. 升起, 起来, 涨工资。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳在东边升起。

He rose from his chair. 他从椅子上站了起来。

Your boss will give you a rise. 你的老板将给你涨工资。

18. at ease

[用法] at ease, 自在, 安逸, 泰然自若, 无拘无束。

I feel at ease in your home. 在你家里我感到很自在。

His comfort didn't put her at ease. 他的安慰没有使她自在起来。

语法考点存盘

强调必须掌握的语法要点

不定式要素

1. 不定式作主语

不定式常作主语, 且可用 it 作形式主语, 尤其当主语较长时。

1 To attend this meeting is very necessary. = It is very necessary to attend this meeting. 出席这次会议很有必要。

2 To work with her is very pleasant. = It is very pleasant to work with her. 和她在一起工作很愉快。

2. 不定式作宾语

(1) hope, wish, expect, pretend, plan, decide, seem 等动词后必须接不定式作宾语。

1 She pretended not to see me when I passed by. (全国高考题) 当我从旁经过时, 她假装没看

到我。

2 He seems to be eating something. 他似乎在吃什么东西。

(2) stop(停下来去做某事), remember(记住去做某事), forget(忘了去做某事), try(尽力去做某事), regret(对未来之事表示遗憾), go on(继续做不同之事), mean(有意去做某事), need、want、require(主语需做某事)等词后边只能接不定式作宾语。

1 —The light in the office is still on.

—Oh, I forgot to turn it off. (全国高考题)

——办公室的灯仍然亮着。

——噢, 我忘了去关灯。

2 Go on to do the other exercises after you have finished this one. (全国高考题) 在你完成这个练习

后,继续做别的练习。

3 She reached the top of the hill and stopped to rest on a big rock by the side of the path. (全国高考题) 她到达山顶时停下来在路边的一块大石头上休息。

3. 不定式作宾语补足语

不定式作宾语补足语多用于一些短语之中。

1 Mrs Smith warned her daughter never to driver after drinking. (全国高考题) 史密斯夫人警告女儿不得酒后开车。

2 The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him not to. (全国高考题) 男孩在街道上骑自行车,但他母亲叫他别这么做。

4. 不定式作表语

不定式和动名词一样可作表语,说明主语的内容,若就不定式提问应用 what 提问。

1 The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not to make it more difficult. (全国高考题) 新技术目的是使生活更容易而不是使生活更难。

2 My main work is to teach children how to learn English well. 我的主要工作是教会孩子们如何学好英语。

5. 不定式作定语

不定式常作定语用于下列场合:

(1) 所修饰名词或代词为不定式所表动作的逻辑主语。

Every day he is the first to go to school and the last to leave it. 每天他第一个到校,最后一个离校。

(2) 所修饰名词或代词为不定式所表动作的逻辑宾语。

He has many books to read. 他有很多书要读。

(3) 所修饰名词或代词为不定式所表动作的内容。

He thought out a plan to punish his son. 他想出个计划来惩罚他的儿子。

(4) 所修饰名词或代词为不定式所表动作的地点、工具。

1 I have no room to live in. 我没房子住。

2 He has no pen to write with. 他没钢笔写字。

6. 不定式作状语

(1) 不定式作目的状语。

不定式常作目的状语,其否定式为 not to do, 此时也可用于一些固定搭配中构成不定式目的状语的复合形式如 in order (not) to do, so as (not) to do, 并可提至句首[so as (not) to do 除外]进行强调。

1 Tom kept quiet about the accident so as not to lose his job. (全国高考题) 汤姆对该交通事故秘而不宣的目的是为了不失去工作。

2 To get to the station on time, he started very early. 他出发得很早的目的是为了及时赶到火车站。

(2) 不定式作原因状语。

I'm very glad to see you here. 我很高兴在这儿见到你。

(3) 不定式作结果状语。

不定式作结果状语常表示结果出乎人的意料,如果表示结果大为出乎意料,可在前边加上 only。

1 I hurried to the station to find the train had gone. 我匆忙赶往火车站,发现火车已开走了。

2 I went to see her only to find her dead. 我去看她,哪知道她死了。

析:我去看她时,根本未料到她会死。

(4) 不定式作 "too...to...", "enough to" 的结果状语或程度状语。

1 He is too young to go to school. 他太小了不能去上学。

2 He isn't strong enough to lift the stone. 他不够强壮,不能提起这块石头。

(5) 作表语形容词的状语。

He's foolish to believe it. 他很傻竟然会相信这事。

(6) 作补语形容词的状语。

I find it difficult to learn English well. 我发现学好英语很难。